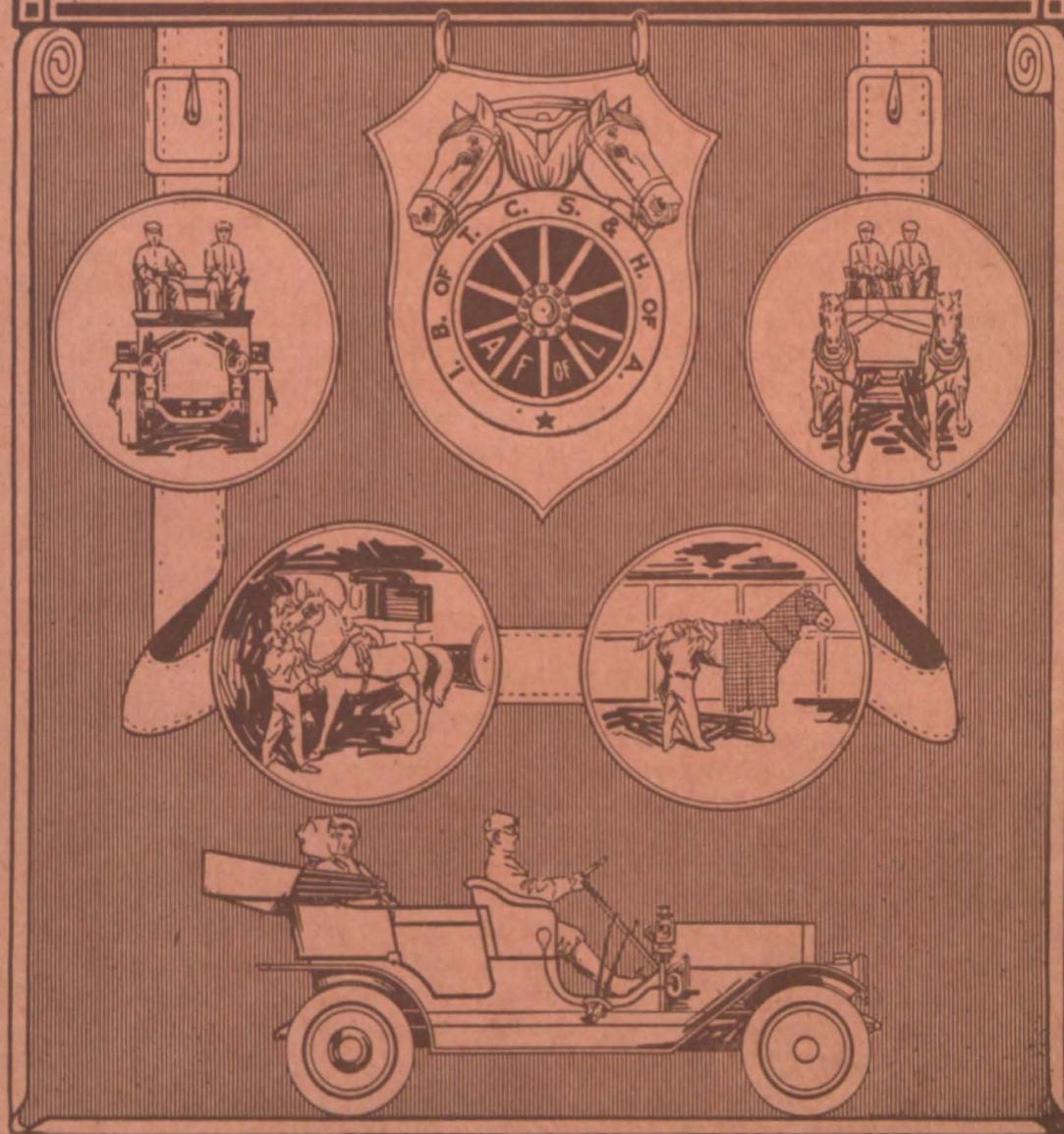


JULY, 1914

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS
OF AMERICA



Our organizers are busy in the several districts throughout the country helping local unions to adjust grievances and inaugurating or establishing new unions whenever an opportunity presents itself. The great work of our organization is carried on by the organizers who are the direct representatives of the International in their respective districts. We have lately added another worthy individual to our organizing staff, Brother John Devring, a member of Local Union No. 753, and who was a charter member of the above-named local and helped to make it the splendid organization that it is today. He is only employed temporarily, that is, employed on trial, but from present indications we expect him to make good. Wherever he appears, especially in the middle western district, give him every aid and assistance you can. You will not be sorry and it will mean a great deal to the International Union.

The weather is extremely warm for this time of the year. Be careful in your work. Take care of your horses properly. This is the season of the year they need your kindness and your close attention. The horse is just the same as the human being, depending entirely upon kindness in order to lighten the day's work. Water them properly, being careful not to give them too much at any one time, but to give them a little as often as possible. Do not hurry the horse during the warm weather. A good, careful driver always takes good care of his horse or horses. He is loved by his employer and usually makes the best kind of a union man. A non-union brute always abuses the animal he drives. You can usually tell by looking at a man driving whether he is a good union man or not. Besides being kind and generous to your horses you are bound morally to take the best of care of the property of your employers. This is only just to the man for whom you are working, and if our organization means anything, it means justice to all.

The American Federation of Labor amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, excluding farmers' organizations and labor organizations from being regarded as trusts, was adopted by the House. It will come before the United States Senate in a short time and there is some talk about having the amendment defeated in the Senate. We advise you, therefore, to write your United States Senator, as soon as you read this, advising him that you expect him to vote in favor of this amendment. Let local unions take action and instruct their officers to this effect. Have the letter in typewritten form addressed to your United States Senator in Washington, D. C., if possible. Let individuals also, as many of them as can possibly do so, write their Senators, flooding them with letters. It means everything to the labor movement of the country to have this amendment enacted into law.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS·CHAUFFEURS
·STABLEMEN AND HELPERS·**



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LABOR'S DEMANDS ADOPTED



Y a unanimous vote the House of Representatives, sitting as a committee of the whole, passed the labor amendments to the Clayton anti-trust bill, which will remove trade unions from trust classification under the Sherman anti-trust law, and will also regulate injunction abuses and the power of judges to punish for contempt of court.

These features, as originally contained in the bill, were unsatisfactory to the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods and the farmers' organizations. Representative Webb of the judiciary committee presented the following amendment, which was approved by all concerned, and adopted by the House:

"Section 7. That nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of fraternal, labor, consumers, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, orders or associations instituted for the purposes of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations, orders or associations, from carrying out the legitimate objects thereof, nor shall such organizations, orders, or associa-

tions, or the members thereof be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws."

Section 18 provides:

"That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment involving or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

"And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at or near a house or place where any person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peacefully assembling at any place

in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in absence of such dispute by any party thereto, nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held unlawful."

Section 20 marks the end of judges jailing trade unionists on injunction proceedings without according the accused a trial by jury, in cases within the purview of this act. It is clearly provided that upon demand of the accused a trial by jury shall be granted.

The bill will now go to the Senate. The members of the A. F. of L., the railroad brotherhoods and the farmers' organizations are urged to petition their senators to vote and work for the passage of this bill.—News Letter.

TRADE UNIONS AT MERCY OF COURTS



NDER present interpretations, or rather perversions, of the Sherman law, trade unions are at the mercy of courts. They can be weakened, dissolved and destroyed at the whim of any judge who sees an "interference with interstate commerce" when workers stand united against entrenched capitalists. Nor does the wrong end there. The homes of the workers can be taken from them by the order of the court because of a violation not of statutory law but of judge-made law. Under these rulings and judicial legislation, our unions, in order to conform to judicial concepts of lawful unions, would be simply sick and death benefit organizations, friendly associations to promote social intercourse. What a travesty on man's

right to organize to resist oppression! What a death-knell to the old American war-cry, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

The charge that America's workers seek special privileges by urging the principles involved in the Bartlett-Bacon bills does not convince one who thinks for himself, instead of accepting ready-to-use views on this question furnished by the industrious writers of our opponents. On the contrary, it is the opponents of the right of man to own himself who plead for special privilege. They would deny the workers what they themselves enjoy. They would resent interference by courts with their right to dispose of their brain power and their brawn as they elect. And the men of labor endorse this position.

But when workers demand that same right there is a shift in the viewpoint of our opponents—a change in their line of reasoning. They do not regard the men of labor as of the same nature as themselves—they are of another kind, different, and therefore can not hope to exercise the same rights. This is a survival of the vicious, degrading eighteenth century dictum that the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water" are separate and distinct from the other groups of society, and should be treated accordingly.

So we workers are classified with commodities, with the things we produce.

We are not human beings, merely a necessary part of production, inseparable from our own products.

The law that was originally intended to regulate the barter and sale of things for trade is now interpreted by the courts to include the individual man whose destiny is a life of toil.

In the name of justice, is there no regard for a human soul and

the body it inhabits? Is not the human body a marvelous thing, with its beautiful play of clean, firm muscles, with nerves that give purpose and effectiveness to each motion, with a mind that guides and controls all? Who can look into the eyes of a human being without reverence for the incomprehensible spirit that is there? Shall this human being be considered legally as though it were no more than a ton of coal? Shall mere consideration for property rights interfere with any right that would enable human beings to grow into something higher, better, grander than the world now knows?

The workers demand legislation that will give them their rights. They demand justice.

No superficial argument or specious plea will answer our charge that we are subjects of special rulings.

The claim that we seek privileges not accorded others is insufficient reply to our bill of rights presented by the workingmen and women of America. If we are not accorded our rights, industrially, we shall be at the mercy of those who control the money markets, whose goal is gain; and legally we shall be at the suffrance of the judicial department and at the mercy of any judge before whom we may be haled as violators of judge-made law. Against this we protest, in the name of law, inherent justice and moral right.

Allied with the American Federation of Labor in its effort to secure relief on this question are the railroad brotherhoods and the farmers' organizations, whose representatives now in Washington are acting jointly with the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor to have the House and Senate Judiciary Committees report the Bartlett-Bacon bills favorably. For years the

American Federation of Labor has asked for this relief. The demand is being urged with increasing insistence. Further postponement will result from the failure to continue to press demands upon representatives and senators of the dominant party that they carry out their platform declarations wherein they endorsed labor's position on this issue.

Every trade unionist, every member of the railroad brotherhoods and the farmers' organizations is again urged to do his share in acquainting his representative and his senators with his personal desire for favorable action upon the Bartlett-Bacon bills. Act now. Write to-day.—Samuel Gompers.

THE ILLITERACY TEST

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly gone on record, and President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, John Mitchell and others have repeatedly appeared before congressional committees in favor of the illiteracy test and other restrictive measures that will check the present enormous importations of cheap labor; and

Whereas, The eight distinguished members of the congressional immigration commission that spent four years and over a million dollars thoroughly investigating the whole question at home and abroad and presented a forty-volume report, found organized labor's contention true that the present enormous influx of illiterates keeps wages below what they ought to be, makes hours longer than they would otherwise be, increases mine explosions and industrial accidents, intensifies insanitary and other intolerable conditions which the trade union movement is struggling to improve, but against which it cannot make

much headway when one million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand aliens, only eighteen thousand of whom are "farmers," are annually injected into the labor markets of this country as occurred last year; and

Whereas, The House by a vote of two to one, after a five days' legislative fight, four months ago passed a sixty-page restrictive bill, argued for by Secretary Morrison and endorsed by the A. F. of L.; and

Whereas, This splendid measure has been before the Senate over two months and there is a rumor that it is being strangled at the instance of certain big interests and influences which want the cheapest, most ignorant and most servile labor that can be imported in order to check the progress of trade unionism, block needed increased wages to meet the increasing cost of living and to obtain a fair share of the increasing number of good things of life, and to prevent many other improvements in working conditions that would be brought about were it not for the annual injection in our labor markets of over a million workers, who have been inveigled to come by illusory fairy stories, and whose coming in such large numbers is bound to injure the workers here, as well as themselves; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Local No., of , that we enthusiastically endorse the splendid arguments of President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Morrison before the congressional committees, and John Mitchell's brief, printed in the Congressional Record, in favor of this needed legislation; and that we earnestly urge each of our senators to aggressively press this needed legislation, that passed the House over four months ago, and that has been be-

fore the Senate for over two months, to its immediate passage; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary at once send a certified copy of this resolution to President Wilson and each of our two senators at Washington, D. C., together with a strong letter urging that the bill become a law this session of Congress, and give a copy of this resolution to the newspapers for publication.

(Seal)

Secretary.

(City.) (State.)

Let each local union adopt the above resolution and send a copy of same to your senators. The immigration bill is now before the Senate and there is an enormous lobby fighting it; the combined efforts of the steamship companies, with the assistance of the manufacturing interests of the country, backed by many of the churches, all opposing the passage of the bill. The present year was the worst year we have ever had for immigration. There were 1,300,000 immigrants of the lowest grade landed on our shores this year.

And it is highly important to the peace and harmony of our population, whether it be native or alien, that discrimination against Americans shall not be permitted. Every good citizen will view with regret and foreboding the publication of advertisements, such as the following, which appeared in the Pittsburgh papers a few days ago:

"Men Wanted—Tinners, catchers, and helpers, to work in open shops. Syrians, Poles and Roumanians preferred. Steady employment and good wages to men willing to work. Fare paid and no fees charged."

The suggestion that American labor is not wanted is likely to arouse a sentiment of hostility against the foreign workers whose

labor is preferred by the companies responsible for advertisements of this character. Nothing but evil can come from discord and racial antagonism. At the same time that the American workman recognizes the necessity of reasonable restriction upon the admission of future immigrants, he realizes that his own welfare depends upon being able to work and to live in harmony and fellowship with those who have been admitted and are now a part of our industrial and social life.

There is perhaps no group in America so free from racial or religious prejudice as the workingmen. It is a matter of indifference to them whether an immigrant comes from Great Britain, Italy, or Russia; whether he be black, white, or yellow; whether he be Christian, Mohammedan, or Jew. The chief consideration is that, wherever he comes from, he shall be endowed with the capacity and imbued with the determination to improve his own status in life, and equally determined to preserve and promote the standard of life of the people among whom he expects to live. The wage-earners, as a whole, have no sympathy with that narrow spirit which would make a slogan of the cry, "America for the Americans;" on the contrary, we recognize the immigrant as our fellow-worker; we believe that he has within him the elements of good citizenship, and that, given half a chance, he will make a good American; but a million aliens cannot be absorbed and converted into Americans each year; neither can profitable employment be found for a million newcomers each year, in addition to the natural increase in our own population.

That there is an inseparable relation between unemployment and immigration is demonstrated by the statistics which are available upon the subject. There are, of

course, no complete data showing the extent and effects of unemployment, but from the records of twenty-seven national and international trade unions it is found that during the year 1908 from 10 to 70 per cent. of the members of various trades were in enforced idleness for a period of one month or more. These twenty-seven unions are selected from the highly skilled trades, in which organization is most thorough and systematic. Their records show that an average of 32 per cent. of the total membership was unemployed. If this ratio applied to other organizations it would indicate that approximately 1,000,000 organized workmen were without employment during the past year. Assuming that unemployment affected the unskilled and unorganized wage-earners in the same proportion, it would mean that 2,500,000 wage-earners were unemployed; and while there has been a marked improvement in industrial conditions during the past few months, it will not be contended that unemployment is not still a serious problem, and the cause of great and general suffering. Indeed, it is perfectly safe to say that the unskilled and unorganized workmen suffered more from unemployment, both as to the proportion who were so unemployed and in actual physical and mental distress, because the organized workman, in most instances, had built up in normal times a fund upon which he could draw to tide him over his emergency; whereas the unskilled and unorganized workmen—many of whom are recently arrived immigrants—were forced to depend upon charity or upon the munificence of their friends.—John Mitchell.

There is more force in a touch than in a blow.—Ex.

A SUGGESTION

The fact that the trade union movement has proven to the satisfaction of many of its enemies that it not only stands for the conservation of the toiler in its desire to eliminate his exploitation by capital, but also considers the employer in its efforts to benefit the worker, has lately made many friends for the cause, and among the very men that for years have believed the unions were formed for the single purpose of ruining the employer and the capitalist.

The knowledge of this has had a tendency to bring the employer and employe closer together, as is evidenced by the many matters that are now arbitrated where a grievance arises between the two factions, but we believe that this is only a step to a closer harmony between the toiler and the employer.

The time will come, and it is hard to say how soon, when the various departments will see the benefit that can be derived by the appointment of a standing committee of the workers and a like committee from the bosses that will hold regular meetings for the purpose of passing on disputes and grievances that may arise, and to take up all matters for final settlement between the two parties at interest.

This is now the rule with many of our large internationals, such as the coal miners and others, and we feel that this same plan might be inaugurated in our city.

Let us hear something along this line. Let the men think it over and see if there is not a way in which we can get together and save a great deal of the effort that is now being wasted by a lack of harmony and an understanding of each other's position.—The Cleveland Federationist.

MASTERSHIP

(By George D. Herron.)

No man ever ruled other men for their own good; no man was ever rightly the master of the minds or bodies of his brothers; no man ever ruled other men for anything except for their undoing, and for his own brutalization. The possession of power over others is inherently destructive—both to the possessor of the power and to those over whom it is exercised. And the great man of the future, in distinction from the great man of the past is he who will seek to create power in the people, and not gain power over them. The great man of the future is he who will refuse to be great at all, in the historic sense; he is the man who will literally lose himself, who will altogether diffuse himself, in the life of humanity. All that any man can do for a people, all that any man can do for another man, is to set the man or the people free. Our work, whosoever and wheresoever we would do good, is to open to men the gates of life—to lift up the heavenly doors of opportunity.

This applies to society as well as to the individual man. If the collective man will release the individual man and let him go, then the individual will at last give himself gloriously, in the fullness of his strength, unto the society that sets the gates and the highways of opportunity before him. Give men opportunity, and opportunity will give you men.

Considered as a body, the only free wage earners today are those who hold union membership. The rest have as a class or individuality absolutely nothing to say in the disposition of the only commodity they have for sale—labor. It is well enough for the anti-unionist to shout freedom of contract. But is

there any freedom of contract for the individual? Is it not a fact that it is the purchaser who sets the price and that this price is arbitrary, final, brutal in its conception, selfish in its application? Work made a prize for the needy, dangled before their wants, in order that traffic may be made in misery and a job knocked down to the lowest bidder.

Is it not better that the wage-earner should pool his labor and then sell it through the collective method rather than that labor should be made the sport of the man who can buy? The cry against the closed shop is raised because it involves a feature of trade union policy difficult for the inexperienced to grasp, analyze and understand. Employers believe if the open shop can be established there will be speedy end to trade unionism. Once open the way for elimination of the man with a price on his labor and his place will be quickly taken by the man with labor to sell at any price.

The International Typographical Union has gone through it all. It knows the value of the closed shop. It realizes the necessity for collective bargaining. As soon as the reasons underlying the demand for the union office are more generally understood the critics will, without doubt, make their attacks in another direction. Let the criticisms come. It all advertises trade unionism. And in the meantime we will continue to organize the printers and unionize offices.—Typographical Journal.

Thomas Riley Marshall, Vice-President of these United States, says that some day he may join the Socialist party, if he can find the "right kind" of a Socialist party. Hoosier humor is bound to crop out!—New York Call.

EDITORIAL

By Daniel J. Tobin.

WE have another independent movement started in New Jersey headed by Mr. Mason of Bayonne, who runs a couple of picture show houses; also by Mr. Thos. Farrell, who never paid his honest per capita tax to the International Union, and one or two other gentlemen, but principally brought to a head by the well-known and much-advertised John J. Jennings. This is about the seventh dual, or independent, organization that has been started in New York and New Jersey within the last eight years and all of them have failed because they were not built on a solid foundation. Again, we reiterate that there is no excuse for an independent movement. No true trade unionist will be guilty of endeavoring to establish one. No honest member of the labor movement believes in splitting up the movement, thereby weakening the organization of labor. Some one who has some selfish purpose at heart usually starts the ball rolling. In this case it is John J. Jennings who finds himself without a job and wants to do something to draw his pay for loafing around. We regret that this movement has been started. We know that it will cause some trouble for the time being, and, like all other movements that are built upon the rocks of discontent and spite, it can not last very long and the men who participate in this movement will some day regret that they were so foolish as to be led away from the International organization and the American Federation of Labor. They will curse the men who are leading them astray. During strikes there will be no financial benefits for them and no support given them by the other trade unionists in the district. There will be nothing but a divided, undisciplined organization of men, amounting to nothing. Remember, you of our organization, scattered throughout the country, the names of the men mentioned above who are responsible for this movement. Their excuse for starting this independent movement is that the Executive Board revoked the charter of the joint council of Hudson county. They brought an injunction suit against the International Union to restrain it from revoking the charter, but the charter was revoked thirty days before they brought the injunction. From the information we have from our attorney, we are led to believe that the injunction request has been refused. Now they have started this independent movement and they call themselves International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs of New Jersey. Notice they are trying to fool their members or deceive them by calling themselves "International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs," using two-thirds of the name of our International Union. We may proceed against them, prohibiting them from using this name. The word "International" means, between nations. They do not intend to operate outside of the State of New Jersey, or perhaps a few discontented individuals in New York may join them, but we have very little fear of the majority of our unions going with them, and they call themselves "International," which is wrong in every sense of the word and is only intended to deceive. We are going to notify all trade unions in the district, all central and State branches, of the action of

Mr. John J. Jennings, Mr. Ed. Mason, Mr. Thos. Farrell and a few others, that are planning this phony organization now in Hudson county.

There may have been some excuse in the past for forming an independent union in the vicinity of New York and New Jersey; grievances may seem to have existed years ago against the International Union. Of course, there is no real foundation for a dual organization because when a grievance exists between a local union and the International union, it should be fought out within the organization. It is just exactly the same as if a member had a grievance against his local union; he need not quit the local, but should remain and fight it out with the local. However, men do not always look at the matter from this standpoint and years ago under the conditions surrounding the International Union there may have been some real grievances which might be considered sufficient excuse for pulling away from the International, but surely at the present time, any sensible man, or any fair-minded person will agree that the International is being run only in the best interest of all the members; that the General Executive Board is endeavoring to run the International Union clean, open and above suspicion; that all local unions have been treated honestly and without prejudice; that the treasury of the International Union is sufficiently strong considering the small per capita that is being paid to prove to any member who investigates that the strictest economy and honesty must prevail at Headquarters; that in every instance the International Executive Board has endeavored to raise up the organization from the low level to which it had fallen to an organization of clean, honest, faithful trade unionists that is respected by every International organization in the country. Under those conditions it seems utterly unreasonable for any two or three men to start an independent union in New Jersey, and it seems almost impossible to imagine how the rank and file of the membership of two or three unions will follow this false leadership.

LOCAL No. 221, Ice Wagon Drivers of Minneapolis, who were on strike for some time, finally got its strike settled up and the members are all back to work on their wagons with an increase of \$2.50 per month and other concessions granted. John Geary, our Vice-President, helped this local union toward a settlement. At first the local did not want to talk with Brother Geary or to do business with him. This was due to the fact that some of the officers advised the membership wrong. The men were out on strike without the sanction of the General Executive Board, and therefore, were not entitled to benefits. It was their own fault. The General President wrote them advising them to be careful and use every means in their power to bring about a settlement before entering into a strike and asked them to again meet the employers, as negotiations had not ceased. Immediately upon receiving this letter they went on strike and did not wait for the sanction of the Board. Many of the men on strike did not know the facts in the case and consequently were bitter against the International and against Brother Geary, who was only trying to assist them, but when it got to a show-down Vice-President Geary was the only man who could do anything and who was finally successful in obtaining the settlement, as near as we can find out. This ought to be a lesson to this local and to all other local unions to abide by the constitution and wait a few days or a month, if necessary, before rushing into a strike, so that they might be pro-

tected financially by the International Union, which is only too anxious to help any local union to better its conditions, because we know that the success of a local union means the success of the International Union. We also know that the downfall of a union by premature action, due to the ill advice offered by individuals means also a weakening of the chain which binds our International Union together. We are compelled sometimes to advise against a strike, when we feel that the union is not in a position to fight, or when we feel or know that the season is not appropriate, and because we are deeply interested and refuse the sanction of the Board sometimes, we are despised by the local union that does not understand our action. It is a sure bet that the International Executive Board, as at present constituted, would much more prefer to sanction a strike than to refuse to sanction it and it is only in case of extreme necessity, where we believe that the union has very little chance, that we refuse to sanction a strike.

Again we appeal to the secretaries of our local unions throughout the country to send in the names of their members, with their addresses, so that we can mail the Journal to them each month. As a matter of education this is a necessity. If secretaries would only understand that if we could get the Journal into the hands of every member it would be a great help toward educating the members in the way of paying their dues promptly and other things that would help the trade union movement. We ask the members who read the Journal to bring the matter up in their meetings and by a vote instruct the secretary or some other officer to send in a list of the names of the members to this office. There are many local unions that have no list at all in here. There are several other unions who have a list of less than one-third of their membership. The Journal costs the member nothing, and it means a great deal to both the member and his union to receive the Journal each month.

AT the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was decided by the convention that in the future teamsters working in the brewery industry should belong to the brewery workmen's organization, and that all soda water drivers or soft drink and tonic beer wagon drivers should belong to our organization, but even since then, the brewery workmen, an industrial and largely Socialistic organization, refuses to comply with the mandates of the convention of the American Federation of Labor and are continuing to organize soft-drink teamsters. They talk very loudly about a square deal, but where they are in power, and without any license, they take advantage of every situation by admitting into their membership individuals over whom they have no right whatever and no jurisdiction, in spite of all of the decisions of the American Federation of Labor. We contend that the decision of the American Federation of Labor, in our case, in reference to the brewery drivers was wrong, because all previous conventions decided the other way, but we are willing to abide by the decision of the superior body under whom we are chartered, as long as we remain affiliated therewith. As soon as we feel that we can not remain affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and obey its laws, we shall withdraw honorably, but while we are in affiliation

ation with that body, and we always hope to be so affiliated, we will obey its mandates and its rules. On the contrary the brewery workers, directly, absolutely and maliciously violate all the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, in so far as the jurisdiction between the teamsters and the brewery workers is concerned. At one time their charter was suspended because they refused to carry out the decision of the convention, but it was afterward returned to them in the Norfolk convention, in 1907, on condition that they would obey the law. They refused to do so, and they now refuse to obey the last decision of the American Federation of Labor. Still, they are going around the country asking for the assistance of trade unionists and their friends to help defeat prohibition, which seems to be at our doors, and on this question of deep importance it behooves every working man to become especially interested. The brewery workmen claim that there are 60,000 members in their organization, with an average of five to each family, numbering nearly three hundred thousand, that would be affected should national prohibition prevail, although they are paying per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor only on about forty-eight thousand.

As it looks at the present time, the national government will not take any action on the measures pertaining to prohibition until after the November elections. You will see it places congressmen in rather unpleasant positions to vote on this measure. Even the congressmen who drink only occasionally are afraid to get up on the floor and speak against prohibition because it gives them rather a bad odor in the eyes of their constituents, especially those of their constituents who belong to church. The dodge game is being pursued by the Democrats on this question, but the agitation has only begun, and it is going to materialize until it becomes one of the most important questions confronting the country.

A great many arguments pro and con can be offered on the question, but it is safe to say that if the matter was left to a referendum of the citizens of the nation, prohibition would be adopted by an overwhelming majority. The writer does not intend to express himself on this matter at this time, but if the Brewery Workmen's International Union will not obey the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, and will ruthlessly and without any license trample on our jurisdiction, we may have something further to say on the matter. We think that the position of the Cigarmakers' International Union on this question is, indeed, flimsy, to say the least. The cigarmakers do not favor prohibition because prohibition means the abolition of the saloons throughout the country. The low-class saloons use a great many cheap cigars. The high-class saloons seldom sell a union-made cigar, and especially is this true of hotels. The hell-holes and dark-alley rum shops sell numerous cigars, usually union made, to the working people, and this condition helps to give the cigarmakers work. In other words, while men are in a state of intoxication they smoke excessively and they purchase cigars in the saloons. This is a splendid argument on the part of the cigarmakers' union against prohibition. As stated above, we do not intend to discuss this question at this time, but undoubtedly our membership will be interested, and there is one thing sure: as intelligence and education advance the question of the elimination of intoxicating liquors and the saloon will be one of the most important questions confronting future generations. We say to our neighbors, the brewery

workers, if they are looking for a square deal or for justice, or for the help of trade unionists and their friends, that they also, in turn, must give a square deal to their sister organizations, especially the International organization of Teamsters, on whose jurisdiction they have been trampling for years.

A FEW years ago I was introduced to a very prominent Englishman in the city of Manchester, England, who, when he found I had just recently arrived from America, started, in a jolly way, to criticise everything American. This Englishman was a graduate of Oxford and held a very responsible government position at one time, but had never visited America, and knew nothing of its customs except what he had read and heard from many of his class, who were bigoted and narrow-minded.

The first thing he said was, "Have you your revolver with you?" I answered, saying that I did not believe it was necessary to have one as I thought it would be excess baggage, in view of the fact that there seemed nothing more dangerous than this individual to be found in that country. His idea was to convey to my mind that he understood all Americans carried revolvers and were desperate characters. He believed that all Americans were of the Jesse James type, just as many of our people in the Eastern States think that all men in Chicago or west of Pittsburgh are gunmen and that they shoot at the drop of the hat. The opinion of this Englishman gives you an idea of the feeling existing in foreign countries among many of the higher classes about Americans. He next said to me, "You have poor laws in your country. When a man shoots another man all he has to do is to plead insanity and he is either acquitted or put in a house of detention for a short time." He referred particularly to the Thaw case which was then being discussed all over the world, and, although I felt a little bit sore at the Englishman for his insinuating remarks, at the same time, I had to agree that there was something to his statements. Our judicial procedure in this country is certainly a farce. Our courts are the laughing stock of the world. In an ordinary civil suit of an individual against a railroad it takes about five years to get a final decision, the railroad company usually appealing the case from court to court, until the party bringing the suit sometimes dies before a decision is reached.

Our laws are founded on the old English laws, but there is as much difference between them as day and night. In England if a man commits murder he is tried immediately, within thirty or sixty days, and in less than two weeks the case is ended, and inside of a month, if found guilty, he is executed. In this country we have the appeal; we have the scientist; we have the expert of every class, all under hire, juggling with the law, all willing to testify for the party who employs him, and one scientist giving evidence contrary to that given by the scientist on the opposite side—all for money.

It is a well-known fact that in New York City, with one-half the population of London, that there are twenty-five murders in New York City for every one murder in London, and only 10 per cent. of the murderers in New York City are executed, while for 90 per cent. of the murders committed in England some one is punished. The last straggling decision of the United States supreme court, which will cause a merry

laugh on the part of some of our English and German friends on the other side, when they read it, is the ending of the case against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. This case has been hanging fire for years. It has cost the trade unionists \$250,000, and after years of litigation, we finally get "No decision." The decision is that the sentences have been set aside because the time limit in which the cases should be taken care of has expired, or, in other words, because of a technical decision of the court, the cases were not considered because of the statute of limitations. The prosecution of the Buck Stove and Range Company, which was tried a year or two ago, was dropped because it was a moot case, or in other words, the case was dead. The sentence imposed on Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are now set aside. This is the best we could get from our highest tribunal after so much time and money had been spent for the purpose of establishing or proving whether or not labor unions were right in their contention for free speech and free press. Is it any wonder that the working masses of the country lose confidence in our courts? A short time ago we had an eminent jurist make the statement that it remained within the province of the court to read into the law what they, the judges, considered was right, although the law itself did not cover the situation. Day after day, in our local courts, we find decisions rendered against our members in strikes and lockouts, that make us grind our teeth and curse the courts for their injustice. We find our enemies, the employers, controlling the courts, because through their influence they are responsible for the appointment or election of judges, as has been proven in Colorado. We find one interpretation of the law for the rich and another interpretation of the same law for the poor man. This is the cause of the discontent and dissatisfaction existing against the courts of our country. We know there is need of courts. We believe in the necessity of courts, but we object to the injustice practiced by some of the individuals who hold the positions of judges in administering the law. No doubt the United States supreme court was within its rights in handing down the last decision, but a large majority of the people on both sides of the case—employer and employe—believe that it was looking for an excuse to dodge the issue.

Brother McArthur has written in from Peoria stating that owing to a statement relative to his resignation, which appeared in the May issue of our Journal, some misunderstanding exists in some parts of the country in regard to the statement. The article referred to states that he had resigned and accepted a position as foreman for the ice companies of Peoria. He states that a misunderstanding exists because the membership thinks that he has the power of hiring and discharging men. Brother McArthur says that he has not the power to hire and discharge men, and as far as the membership of our local union, the ice drivers, are concerned, he is not their boss. He is a member of their local union and is acting as business agent for the local. We trust that the membership will understand this so that Brother McArthur may not be inconvenienced by having the membership have false impressions of his position in our organization, of which he is still a member.

CORRESPONDENCE



SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—After a dozen years or more we have finally succeeded in waking up the teamsters of Springfield, Mass. The work of organizing the teamsters of Springfield was started with fairly good success, and since we received our charter, May 23, we have doubled our membership, and we are going to try hard to double our present membership by July 31, 1914. We are going to make Local No. 181 the leading local of Massachusetts, second to none in the State. We received good instructions and advice from Organizer Gillespie and we hope to have him pay us another official visit in the near future. The Central Labor Union of Springfield is co-operating with us to help organize all the teamsters, and we are going to do it.

With best wishes to yourself and the members of our organization throughout the country, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
WM. J. WRIGHT,
Secretary Local No. 181.

TO ALL ORGANIZED LABOR AND FRIENDS

The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, adopted, on Monday and Tuesday, June 1 and 2, the labor sections of the Clayton bill, H. R. 15657, with amendments which made them satisfactory to labor. The bill contains provisions which not only guarantee the freedom of labor and farmers' organizations from the Sherman anti-trust law, but also prevent abuses of the writ of in-

junction and provide jury trials for alleged charges of indirect contempts. The first provision mentioned passed the House without a vote in opposition, the other two with but one dissenting vote.

The bill now goes to the United States Senate for action. It is to this fact that the attention of all organized labor and friends is called.

More than likely, little if any opposition to the labor features of the bill will be shown in the Senate. When the bill comes to a vote in the Senate we feel confident that but few, if any, senators will vote against the labor sections. But some who oppose according justice to labor and farmers' organizations are engaged in a tremendous campaign to persuade and to influence senators from passing the Clayton bill. They try to hide their real antagonism to the labor and farmer provisions of the bill under feigned opposition to any trust legislation as they say "at this time."

The action and policy of the National Association of Manufacturers and their other allied interests must not deceive our people and the United States senators.

Therefore, it is the imperative duty of every labor and farmers' organization at once, at their regular meetings, or in meetings specially called, to adopt resolutions or motions insisting that the United States Senate pass at the earliest possible date, at the present session of Congress and before its adjournment, the Clayton bill, H. R. 15657.

Transmit at once such resolutions or motions to the two United States senators from your State.

No matter how friendly or sympathetic any senator may be to this most just measure, write him anyway. It will encourage him in the struggle for justice.

Let all officers of local, central and national organized bodies, let every worker and every friend of labor write letters to their respective United States senators urging and insisting upon the passage of the Clayton bill. Now! Now! Now!

Address your communications to your senators, by name, at United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Men of labor, men of justice, victory is in sight and it will be achieved not only for the working people now but for the people forever if you but do your full duty forcefully and effectually now.

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

President A. F. of L.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary A. F. of L.

Washington, D. C. June 6, 1914.

VICTORY FOR PHILADELPHIA TEAMSTERS

Local Union No. 416, located in Philadelphia, has been struggling along for years, but recently the men have taken on new life and the membership has been increasing. The commission membership of the local, as you will notice from the clipping below, went on strike and won nearly all of the points they contended for. This should be a matter of encouragement to the rest of the drivers in Philadelphia because it proves what organization can do.

TEAMSTERS WIN MIDNIGHT STRIKE.

This is a tale of a midnight strike that proves the power that labor may wield if it gets together and pulls for progress.

The commission teamsters in this city are men you rarely hear about.

They are the fellows who get up at midnight and drive the wagon loads of fruit and vegetables from the wharves to the commission stores along Dock, Vine, Water, Front and Callowhill streets.

Until last Sunday they were paid \$14 a week, were made to work on Sundays, their union was not recognized and non-union men could work if they wanted to.

So the union men got together and decided to fight. But they kept their plans secret.

Now from Sunday at 12 m. to Monday morning at 6 is the busiest time of the week in the commission business, for then is when the drivers are falling over each other loading wagons at the wharves.

This being so, it was a good time to pull a strike. Therefore, at 12:30 Monday morning, while the bosses were asleep in their beds dreaming that the drivers were following orders, the 400 union drivers threw down their reins and quit work.

At once superintendents got busy telephoning to bosses.

"All the men have gone out on strike," they told the big team owners, who, at the other end of the phone, were rubbing their eyes and damning the fortune that broke their sleep.

"What do they want?" asked the bosses.

"Seventeen dollars a week, no Sunday work, recognition of the union and a closed shop."

"Great suffering cats and rats," said the bosses. "They don't want much, do they?"

"You better hurry down," advised the superintendents.

So the bosses threw on their clothes and came to Thirtieth and Market streets, where the heads of the union men were waiting.

Of course the bosses did their little arguing. "It isn't fair this midnight strike." Some of them refused to come across.

But the strikers held firm.

"Sign up or we stay out," was their ultimatum.

And by 4:30 every one of the bosses had signed up and this is what the strikers won:

A flat weekly wage of \$16, or an increase of \$2. No Sunday work whatever. Recognition of the union. A closed shop.

HOW THEY VOTED

Below is a list of the congressmen from New York and Illinois and how they voted on labor's immigration bill. Those voting yea were in favor of the bill and those voting no were against the bill. Remember them in your district. Those not voting were men who had not the nerve to take a stand either way:

New York—Yea: Platt, McClellan, Parker, (L. W. Mott), Payne, Underhill, Dunn, Danforth, Hamilton.

Nay: (Henry George), Lathrop Brown, Denis O'Leary, Frank E. Wilson, H. H. Dale, James P. Maher, William M. Calder, (John J. Fitzgerald), D. J. Griffin, J. H. O'Brien, H. A. Metz, Daniel J. Riordan, Henry M. Goldfogle, George W. Loft, Jefferson M. Levy, Michael F. Conry, P. J. Dooling, J. F. Carew, Thomas G. Patten, Walter M. Chandler, Jacob A. Cantor, Henry Bruckner, J. A. Goulden, B. I. Taylor, P. G. Ten Eyck, Samuel Wallin, (Edwin A. Merritt, Jr.), Charles A. Talcott, J. R. Clancy, Robert H. Gittins, Charles B. Smith, Daniel A. Driscoll.

Not voting and not specifically paired: W. R. Oglesby, Geo. W. Fairchild.

Illinois—Yea: Buchanan, Thompson, Hinebaugh, McKenzie, Tave-

ner, FitzHenry, O'Hair, Borchers, Rainey, Baltz, Foster, Fowler.

Nay: Martin Madden, J. R. Mann, G. E. Gorman, J. T. McDermott, A. J. Sabath, J. McAndrews, T. Gallagher, F. A. Britten, (I. C. Copley), C. U. Stone, J. M. Graham, W. E. Williams, L. B. Stringer.

Not voting, and not specifically paired: S. A. Hoxworth and R. P. Hill.

WHY UNION MEN OBJECT

It has often been said by our critics, "Why should union men object to work with non-union men? If a man does not choose to join a union, surely he is only exercising the liberty of the subject, and his union comrades have no right to object to him."

But they have every right that reason and justice can give for their objection, says the Duluth Labor World. The union man is making great sacrifices in order to obtain what he considers his rights. The non-union man is reaping all the advantages without any of the trouble. The union man binds himself with his fellows against the aggressive greed of the employers of labor, and is giving both time and money to the cause he has at heart. His union has to be maintained and kept working by the subscriptions of the members, and each of the members gives his time to the meetings, sometimes to a great extent by serving on committees, etc. He is struggling hard, no matter what it costs, to secure to himself, and not only to himself but to his fellowmen, just remuneration for their toil, and if goaded by injustices and oppressed with wrong, he, in agreement with this combination of his fellow-workmen, refuses to work at the terms offered by his employer, he suffers and starves, that all may reap the benefit.

Did you notice our report ending June 1? The balance in our treasury at that time was \$142,451.75. We are still climbing. With your assistance and if nothing serious happens when our next quarterly report is issued, we will reach the One-Hundred-and-Fifty-Thousand-Dollar mark. This condition of our treasury should be encouraging to our membership because it is a guarantee that we will be able to protect them financially should they become involved in trouble.

If the organizations comprising the Building Trades do not quit quarreling among themselves over jurisdiction grievances some of the employers of the country engaged in the building lines will take the initiative and perhaps shut down for a year or two on all buildings. It is rather unjust to have contracts in large cities tied up where fair employers are willing to grant everything in wages and hours and union recognition, because of a dispute between two organizations. If we can not settle disputes between ourselves, how do we expect that the employers are going to settle with us? If we have not brains enough to adjust differences between ourselves, then we have not brains enough to adjust differences between our organizations and our employers. Officers of the national or International unions are to blame to a certain extent for the continual quarreling which exists between International unions. Officers, in many instances, should take the initiative and lead the way thereby advising the rank and file as to what is best to be done. It is getting to the point where the public and the building interests will not put up much longer with the conditions existing in cities where buildings are under construction and operations are stopped because of some dispute existing between the trades.

During the past three months we have chartered many unions throughout the country, although business is dull. There is also a condition existing in certain districts where no interest is taken by men who belong to the union and every now and then we lose a local union. The officers-elect are to blame for this condition existing and in almost all instances they do not take the proper interest. The officers of the union are the leaders and the ones who should keep life in the movement and in the local that has honored them by electing them to the position of trust which they hold.

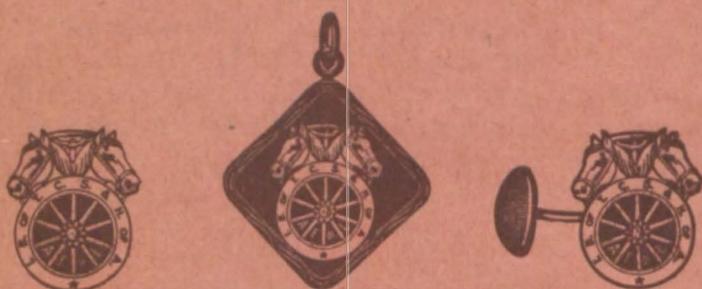
Official Magazine
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,
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OF AMERICA

WEAR THE EMBLEM

OF

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THOMAS L. HUGHES, *Secretary*

222 East Michigan Street

Indianapolis, Indiana